

A NEW SPECIES OF PANS COPUS IN THE SUBGENUS
NOCHELES

(Coleoptera: Curculionidæ)

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The structural characteristics of the subgenus *Nocheles* are clearly stated by Mr. L. L. Buchanan in his recent monograph¹ of the genus *Panscopus*. The writer is further indebted to Mr. Buchanan who very generously examined specimens of the new species herein described, and sent me comparative notes and illustrations of the unique male type of *Panscopus* (*Nocheles*) *squamosus* Pierce; also for arranging a loan from the United States National Museum of a male and female of the variety *dentipes* Pierce one of which was a gift to the California Academy of Sciences.

***Panscopus* (*Nocheles*) *michelbacheri* Ting, new species**

Form of female rather robust; elytra less than two-sevenths longer than broad, the dorsum noticeably flattened, apex deflected forward anterior to base of declivity. Male elongate; elytra nearly twice longer than broad, dorsum slightly more convex than female, declivity abrupt but not vertical. Color of derm piceous to fusco-piceous; scales chiefly dark brown to dull black with a few irregularly placed golden brown ones. Length exclusive of head, female 7.5 mm. to 9 mm., male 7 mm. to 8 mm.; width, female 4 mm. to 5 mm., male 3 mm. to 3.5 mm.

Rostrum one-fifth shorter than prothorax. Upper surface continuous with front in profile; above rugulose and closely punctate; covered, except for extreme apex, with slightly curled or raised scales from two to three times longer than broad; nasal plate not sharply defined; median carina distinct extending from base to apex of the v-shaped ridge just behind nasal plate; sides of rostrum deeply punctate, not rugulose as in *dentipes*,¹ each puncture bearing a slender scale; rostrum beneath with slender scales; tentorial pits very prominent. Antennal scape reaching slightly beyond hind margin of eyes and densely covered with bristle-like setæ; funicular segments more sparsely covered with finer setæ, first four segments longer than broad, the last three moniliform; club generally more elongate in male than in female. Head above with closely-spaced punctures bearing elongate scales; beneath

¹ The Genus *Panscopus* Schœnherr, L. L. Buchanan, Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol. 94, no. 16, 1936.

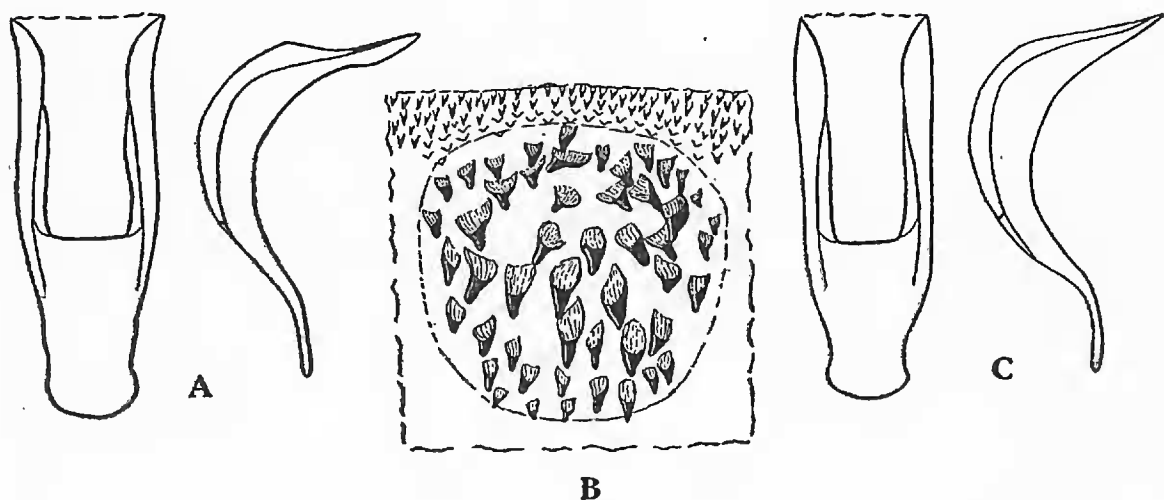
and at sides behind eyes distinctly strigulated. Prothorax wider than long (3:2.4), sides nearly evenly rounded in female, in the male widest in apical half with the sides more gradually narrowed to base; pronotum with slender scales four to five times longer than broad, placed in large, slightly raised, smooth-rimmed punctures and with a greater number of shorter scales, twice longer than broad, placed in the slightly depressed spaces between the rims of the punctures; median sulcus very shallow, hardly visible; sides somewhat rugulose with broad punctures bearing short scales. Elytra with serial punctures separated by about their own diameter each puncture bearing an elongate scale three to four times longer than broad; intervals flat or nearly so in male; sides of elytra of female converging very gradually until the apical fourth is similar to that of *torpidus*, not evenly rounded as in female of *dentipes*; primary vestiture consisting of closely placed, overlapping scales twice longer than broad, slightly sparser and more erect on male than on female; the first seven or eight intervals bear two or three rows of irregularly placed, reclinate scales five or six times longer than broad; the last intervals bear very few of these slightly raised, slender scales except near their apices. Legs with femora densely covered with elongate scales, except for posterior face of middle and hind pairs; all tibiae faintly denticulate and covered with both scales and setae, some of which on the ventral margin appear as yellow spines. Male with last visible abdominal sternite faintly depressed at median line; vestiture of male sternites primarily elongate scales with some typical setae on sternites III, IV, and V, and with setae only in median concavity of sternites I and II. Female with abdominal sternites densely covered with scales, the last visible sternite broadly and shallowly depressed in apical two-thirds. Male genitalia distinct from that of *squamosus*, *dentipes* and *torpidus*, with median lobe as shown in figure A; internal sac with an isolated ventral patch of tooth-like spinules at base (fig. B); remaining spinules very much smaller and extending anteriorly rather evenly except for the extreme apex. There are no spinules posterior to or at sides of the so-called basal patch. Female genitalia typical of the genus *Panscopus*.

Type locality: Nevada City, Nevada County, California, 64 specimens collected under wood and other debris by Dr. A. E. Michelbacher and Mr. Mont A. Cazier on June 27, 1937. The writer also has examined a single male specimen collected by Mr. Roy Wagner at Challenge, Yuba County, California, on June 26, 1929.

Holotype male and allotype female (Nos. 4594 and 4595) in the entomological museum of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco. Paratypes are in the collections of the United States National Museum, Los Angeles Museum, California Academy of Sciences, State Department of Agriculture, San Francisco, Dr. Edwin C. Van Dyke, Dr. A. E. Michelbacher, Mr. Mont A. Cazier, Mr. A. T. McClay, Mr. Roy Wagner, and in that of the author.

P. michelbacheri is chiefly separated from the other known members of the subgenus by a much smoother pronotum and a fainter median sulcus—lacking the deep, irregular furrows, ridges, and prominent tubercles of the other forms—also by its greater size, general shape, and the form of the male genitalia. This new species resembles *torpidus* in the double type of pronotal scales, but lacks the elevated, alternate, elytral intervals of the latter and is probably more closely related to *squamosus*.

It seems appropriate to report that Mr. H. P. Lanchester has collected additional specimens of the small variety of *squamosus* discussed by Mr. Buchanan on page 9 of his previously mentioned monograph. They were taken at Bone Springs in the Blue Mountains of Oregon on July 4, 1935.



EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

Fig. A, *Panscopus* (*Nocheles*) *michelbacheri* new species, median lobe of male genitalia, dorsal and lateral views. Fig. B, same, ventral patch of tooth-like spinules at base of internal sac of median lobe. Fig. C, *P. squamosus* variety *dentipes* Pierce, median lobe, dorsal and lateral views.